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Nov. 14th 1886

PAUCULA

A FEW

SIMPLE LATIN SYNTAX RULES

FOR

LOWER AND MIDDLE FORMS

By H. AWDRY, M.A.
ASSISTANT MASTER AT WELLINGTON COLLEGE

RIVINGTONS
WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON
MDCCCLXXXVI

PREFACE

These Rules make no profession of completeness; they are merely a collection of a few Rules, in good print and simple language, to help boys, in the first three or four Forms after they begin constructions, to avoid the most ordinary mistakes. Nicer points and exceptions are for practical purposes ignored.

It is intended that the large print of such of the Rules as are wanted in the particular Form using them should be learned accurately by heart, and the small print merely explained. Explanations and notes in small print have been kept out, except when they seemed absolutely necessary—(1) because most of the Rules explain themselves; (2) because if the Rule is known by heart, the example can easily be pointed out by the Master; (3) because

the shorter the Rules, and the less interrupted the pages, the less formidable-looking are they to boys; (4) because special attention is thus called to the Rules which seem to need special explanation.

It might be good practice if the Master were to make his boys write in examples out of their work, in the blank spaces opposite the Rules to which no examples are given.

These Rules have for the most part been thoroughly tested in teaching by myself and others, and revised accordingly.

In addition to their not being exhaustive, it must be borne in mind (1) that the Rules are mainly intended for writing, not reading; (2) for Prose rather than Verse.

H. AWDRY.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE, 1886.

INDEX TO RULES

RULES AND EXAMPLES

The large print of these Rules is intended to be learnt by heart, the small print to be explained.

Substantives.

1. The Preposition *by* expresses both the agent and the instrument: the agent when the Substantive standing after it is the doer of the action, the instrument when it is the thing with which the action is done.

2. *Place,* in Latin *Prose,* whether answering the question Whither? Where? or Whence? generally requires a Preposition, unless it is the name of a town.

Pronouns.

3. *He, she, they,* etc., are not to be translated by separate words in Latin unless they are emphatic. In the same way *his, her, their,* etc., may be left out when there is no doubt to whom the words refer.

4. *Se* and *suus* are always reflexive, and are to be used generally when the person meant is the subject of the *principal verb* of the sentence; or sometimes, if it would not cause confusion, the subject of the *last verb that has occurred in the English.*

1. **Ab** homine occisus est. *He was killed by a man.*
A cane occisus est. *He was killed by a dog.*

These are **agents**, because they express **who** killed him.

But—jaculo occisus est. *He was killed by a javelin.*

This is an **instrument**, because it is the **thing with which** he was killed.

2. **Ad** urbem profectus est. *He set out to the city.*
Ad Italiam profectus est. *He set out to Italy.*

But—Romam profectus est. *He set out to Rome.*

In castris mansit. *He stayed in camp.*

But—Romae *or* Neapoli mansit. *He stayed at Rome* or *at Naples.*

3. Pater filium amat. *The father loves his son.*

Not 'filium suum,' because it is plain whose son is meant.

5. *Aliquis* and *quidam; quisquam* and *ullus;* and *quis* (indefinite).

(1) *Aliquis*, "Some one" (*I don't know who*).
Quidam, "Some one" (*I know who*), "a certain one."

(2) (*a*) *Quisquam*, *Ullus* are used for "any" in negative, comparative, and interrogative sentences.

(*b*) *Quisquam* is used as a substantive, *ullus* as an adjective.

(3) *Quis* is used for "any" after *num*, *ne*, and *si*.

6. *Uterque* and *quisque*.

Uterque, "each of two," *i.e.* "both"; *quisque*, "each of several."

The pronominal forms in *-ter* always imply "two."

Government of Verbs.

7. Intransitive Verbs (*i.e.* verbs which take any other construction than an accusative of the object) can only be used impersonally in the passive.

8. Verbs of *making*, *calling*, *thinking*, and the like, in the Active take two accusatives, one of the Object, the other of the Complement; and in the Passive are Copulative verbs, and take their Complement *in the same case as their subject.*

5\. (2) Fortior est quam quisquam (without a substantive).
Or Fortior est quam ullus homo.
He is stronger than any man.

(3) Imperavit ne quis captivis noceret.
He ordered no one to hurt the captives.

8\. Act.—Romani Metellum consulem fecerunt.
The Romans elected Metellus consul.
Pass.—Metellus consul a Romanis factus est.
Metellus was elected consul by the Romans.

Order.

9. The usual order of words in a Latin sentence is—

(1) Subject first, } because first and last are the
(2) Verb last, } two most emphatic places.

(3) Epithets and possessive pronouns usually *after* their substantive.

(4) Connected genitives usually *before* it.

(5) Words which are connected together in sense generally stand next one another.

The proper place for a verb is usually at the end of its *own* clause.

N.B.—This order may often be varied for the sake of laying more stress on some particular word.

10. *Enim, autem, quidem* can only stand second in their clause, never first. In the expression *ne... quidem*, "not even," the emphasised words always stand between *ne* and *quidem*.

Principal and Dependent Clauses.

11. The Principal Clause is that one which will make sense standing without the Dependent, but the Dependent Clause will not make sense standing without the Principal.

9. Caesar Belgarum-fines-latos secundo-imperii-anno vicit, sed fretum-Gallicum non-transiit.

Caesar conquered the wide territories of the Belgae in the second year of his command, but did not cross the Straits of Dover.

(1) **Caesar**, subject: put first.

(2) **Vicit** and **transiit**, verbs: put last in their respective clauses.

(3) **latos** and **Gallicum**, epithets: standing after **fines** and **fretum.**

(4) **Belgarum** and **imperii**, genitives: standing before **fines** and **anno**, the substantives with which they are connected.

(5) The words closely connected together are joined by hyphens.

N.B.—**Secundo** stands before **anno**, because we are being told what he did in the *second* year as distinguished from any other year.

10. Hoc ne Caesar quidem dixit. *Not even Caesar said this.*

12. The whole of the Dependent Clause must always be kept together; no word of the Principal Clause can possibly come within it.

Negatives and Prohibitions.

13. A prohibition, *i.e.* "do not do something," is expressed in Latin *Prose* by *ne* with the perfect subjunctive or *noli*, "be unwilling," with the infinitive; not by *ne* with the imperative.

14. If a sentence begins with *and*, and there is a negative following, always use *nec* instead of *et non*, and *neu* instead of *et ne*.

Dependent Clauses.

(1) Participles.

15. The present participle in English can only be translated by the present participle in Latin when it means *while* doing something or *by* doing something, or is simply used as an epithet.

> *N.B.*—There is sometimes an exception to this rule in the Abl. Absolute.

16. There is no past participle with an active meaning except in Deponent Verbs. *Interficio*, "I kill," *interfectus*, "having *been* killed;" but *Conor* (deponent), "I try," *conatus*, "having tried."

13. *Don't be afraid:* { Ne timueris.
Noli timere: (*lit.*) *Be unwilling to fear.*

15. His dictis / Quum haec dixisset } in hostem impetum fecit.

Saying this *he rushed upon the foe.*

Because *saying* here means **when he had said.**

But—Haec dicentem jaculum percussit.

A javelin struck him **while** *saying this.*

Clamantes eum excitaverunt.

They woke him up **by** *shouting.*

N.B.—**Clamando,** the ablative gerund, might also be used in this last example.

(2) SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

17. (1) The Primary tenses are the present, future, and perfect *with* "have," and can only be followed by the present and perfect of the subjunctive.

(2) The Historic tenses are the imperfect, pluperfect, and perfect *without* "have" (or Aorist), and can only be followed by the imperfect and pluperfect of the subjunctive.

N.B.—In a consecutive clause, however, a perfect subjunctive may under certain circumstances follow a historic tense. (Bradley's *Arnold*, pp. 98, 99, sects. 112, 113.)

(3) MISCELLANEOUS CONJUNCTIONS.

18. *Quum* or *cum*, meaning "when," takes the subjunctive when it is followed by the imperfect or pluperfect.

19. *Quando, quia, quoniam, quod,* and all other Conjunctions meaning "since" or "because," generally take the indicative; but *quum*, meaning "since," takes the subjunctive.

N.B.—The relative **qui**, when it implies "since," takes the subjunctive.

20. "Although." *Quanquam* takes the indicative; *quamvis* the subjunctive. *Etsi*, "although," takes the indicative; *etsi*, "even if," the subjunctive.

EXAMPLES:

17. (1) Milites mittit ut urbem capiant.	*He sends soldiers to take the city.*
,, misit etc.	*He* **has sent** etc.
,, mittet etc.	*He will send* etc.
(2) Milites mittebat ut urbem caperent.	*He was sending soldiers to take the city.*
,, misit etc.	*He* **sent** etc.
,, miserat etc.	*He had sent* etc.

21. *Ut,* meaning "when" and "as," takes the indicative; *ut,* meaning "in order that, or "so that," always subjunctive.

(4) Final and Consecutive Clauses.

22. "That," "in order that" or "to," implying purpose (*i.e.* Final clauses):

He sent soldiers to take the city.

(1) Milites misit ut urbem caperent
(*ut* with subj.).

(2) " " qui urbem caperent
(relative with subj.)

(3) " " urbem capiendi causâ
(*causâ* with genitive gerund).

(4) " " urbis capiendae causâ
(*causâ* with genitive gerundive attraction).

(5) " " ad urbem capiendam
(*ad* with accusative gerundive attraction).

(6) " " urbem capturos
(fut. participle).

(7) " " urbem captum
(supine in *um* implies purpose *after verbs of motion*).

23. "That," "so that," implying result (*i.e.* Consecutive Clauses), *ut* with the subjunctive.

24. The negative for a final clause is *ne* or *quominus,* for a consecutive *ut non.*

23. *N.B.*—In English we (1) use an indicative in consecutive clauses; (2) frequently separate the *so* from the *that* (this last happens also in Latin):

He sent *so* large a force *that* the enemy *took to flight.*—(Indic.)
Tantum exercitum misit, *ut* hostes *fugerent.*—(Subj.)

Constructions following Special Verbs.

25. Construction with *verbs of fearing. Vereor ne*, "I fear *that*," *vereor ut* or *ne non*, "I fear *that ...not*."

26. Verbs of *doubting, forbidding*, and *hindering*, when used in negative or interrogative sentences, are followed by *quin*.

(Verbs of *hindering* can also be followed by *quominus* whether there is a negative before them or not.)

Indirect Statement, Command, and Question.

27. *Statement.*—Verbs of *saying, thinking, hearing, perceiving*, and the like, are followed by accusative and infinitive.

28. Verbs of *hoping* and *promising* are generally followed by the *future* (not present) infinitive.

25. Vereor / Timeo } ne veniat. *I am afraid that he* **will** *come.*

Vereor ut (*or* ne non) veniat. } *I am afraid that he* **will not** *come.*

26. "Doubt," *Affirmative.* Dubito an hoc verum sit.
I doubt whether this is true.

Negative and *Interrogative.* Non dubito quin hoc verum sit.
I do not doubt that this is true.
Quis dubitat quin hoc verum sit?
Who doubts that this is true?

"Hinder," *Affirmative.* Naves tenebantur quominus in portum venirent.
The ships were prevented from coming into port.

Negative. Nihil obstat quominus (*or* quin) sis beatus.
Nothing prevents you from being happy.

27. *Statement*: Direct. Anni labuntur.
Years fly.

Indirect. Dixit annos labi.
He said that years were flying.
Constat annos labi.
It is agreed (i.e. *all men think*) *that years fly.*

28. Polliceor me hoc facturum esse. *I promise to do this.*
Spero ,, ,, ,, *I hope* ,,

29. *Command.*—

With "ask," "command," "advise,"
  you put
Not the infinitive, but *ut;*
And if a negative there be
Never use *ut non*, always *ne.*
Infinitives however go
With *veto* and with *jubeo.*

30. *Question.*—Indirect questions (*i.e.* questions depending on verbs of *asking* and the like) are in the subjunctive.

N.B.—"Ask" in English has two distinct meanings.

"I ask you *to do* this" is an indirect *command.*

"I ask you { *whether* you are doing this" / *why* you are doing this" / *who* you are" } are indirect *questions.*

Dependent Clauses.

31. Verbs in clauses depending on Indirect Statements, Commands, or Questions, are in the subjunctive.

29. *Command:* Direct. I, lictor; colliga manus.
Go, lictor; bind his hands.
Indirect. Rogavit lictorem ut iret, et manus colligaret. *Ask.*
He requested the lictor to go, and to bind his hands.
Imperavit lictori ut iret, et manus colligaret. *Command.*
He ordered the lictor to go, and to bind his hands.
(*But*—Jussit lictorem ire, manus colligare.)
Persuasit lictori ut iret, et manus colligaret. *Advise.*
He persuaded the lictor to go, and to bind his hands.

30. *Question:* Direct. Quid tibi vis?
What do you want for yourself?
Indirect. Ariovistus rogavit quid sibi vellet.
Ariovistus asked what he (Caesar) wanted for himself.
Ariovistus non intellexit quid sibi vellet.
Ariovistus did not understand what he (Caesar) wanted for himself.

31. Direct. Aspice, pater, spolia, quae cepi.
Look at the spoils, which I have taken, father.
Indirect. Oravit ut pater spolia aspiceret, quae ipse **cepisset**.
He begged that his father should look at the spoils which he had taken.

32. Oratio Obliqua (*i.e.* Reported Speech).

I. Principal Clauses.

(1) *Statement.*—All verbs which were principal verbs in Oratio Recta are in the infinitive in Oratio Obliqua; and in the same tense as they were in Oratio Recta.

(2) *Command.*—All imperatives in Oratio Recta become subjunctives in Oratio Obliqua.

(3) *Question.*—Questions in second person in Oratio Recta are in the subjunctive in Oratio Obliqua; questions in first or third person in Oratio Recta are in the infinitive in Oratio Obliqua.

(4) When a speech to be put from Oratio Recta to Oratio Obliqua contains Statements, Commands, and Questions together, the verb of *speaking* is not to be repeated before each; it is implied.

II. Dependent Clauses.

(5) All verbs which were dependent verbs in Oratio Recta are in the subjunctive in Oratio Obliqua.

GENERAL EXAMPLE : Statement (1) and Rules (5) to (9).

Or. Rect. *The ship which* **you see, my friends, is mine.**
Navis quam **vos videtis, o amici, mea est.**

Or. Obl. *He said* **to his friends** *that the ship which* **they saw was his own.**
Amicis dixit navem, quam **illi viderent, suam esse.**

EXPLANATION :

Or. Rect. Principal clause : *The ship* **is mine.**
Dependent clause : *Which* **you see.**

In Or. Obl. By (1) *is* becomes infinitive.
By (5) *see* becomes subjunctive.
By (6) *viderent* is in the imperfect (not present or perfect) because *dixit* means *said*, not *has said.* Rule 17 (page 16).
By (7) *you* becomes *they*, and *my* becomes *his.*
Also *O amici* is taken out of the speech, and put as Remoter Object after *Dixit.*
By (9) *you* becomes *ille.*
By (8) *my* becomes *suus.*

EXAMPLE OF COMMAND (2) :

Or. Rect. **Go**, *lictor ;* **bind** *his hands.*
I, lictor ; **colliga** manus.

Or. Obl. *He cried that the lictor* **should go,** *and* **should bind** *his hands.*
Clamavit, lictor **iret ; colligaret** manus.
(Or at the *beginning of a speech* it may be turned by the Indirect Command : Imperavit lictori ut iret, colligaret manus. See Rule 29, page 22.)

III. General Rules.

(6) The tense of all the subjunctives in Oratio Obliqua is *generally* Primary or Historic, according as the *verb of speaking or thinking* introducing the Oratio Obliqua is Primary or Historic.

(7) No indicative mood can stand in Oratio Obliqua; first and second persons in Oratio Recta become third persons in Oratio Obliqua; vocatives are turned some other way.

IV. Pronouns.

(8) *I* and *my* in Oratio Recta become *se* and *suus* in Oratio Obliqua. If this would cause confusion as to who is meant, *ipse* and *ipsius* may be used instead.

Se and *suus* therefore in Oratio Obliqua usually denote the *speaker*.

(9) *You* and *your* in Oratio Recta become *ille* and *illius*, or *is* and *ejus* in Oratio Obliqua, unless by Rule 4 (page 8) they can be *se* and *suus*.

Example of Question (3):

Or. Rect. *Who are you?*
Quis es?

Or. Obl. *He cried...who was he.*
Clamavit...quis esset.
(Or at the *beginning of a speech* it may be turned by the Indirect Question: Rogavit quis esset. See Rule 30, page 22.)

Examples of omission of Principal Verbs (4), and Question (3).

A. Or. Rect. *I hear you calling: where are you? Do not be afraid; come down quickly.*

Or. Obl. Dixit se audire illum clamantem: ubi esset; ne timeret; celeriter descenderet.

B. Or. Rect. The consul wrote to his officer, *I will soon be with you: why are you wishing to fight it out? What hope is there of victory? wait for me.*

Consul ad legatum scripsit. Mox adero: cur dimicare cupis? quae spes est victoriae? me exspecta.

Or. Obl. Consul ad legatum scripsit; se mox adfuturum esse; cur dimicare cuperet; quam spem esse victoriae; se ipsum exspectaret.

Note i. The verbs of *asking* and *commanding* before the later clauses of both A and B are not to be put in; these clauses all depend upon the original *scripsit.*

,, ii. In A *esset* is subjunctive, because the direct question was second person:

in B *cuperet* is subjunctive, because *cupis* in the direct question was second person; but *esse* is infinitive, because *est* in the direct question was third person.

ORATIO RECTA TRANSLATIONS.

Ex. 1.—"It is by your fault and dilatoriness that Hannibal is now for the tenth year holding Italy as his province; that he has lived there longer than at Carthage."

Ex. 2.—Collatinus says, "There is no need of words; this point indeed, how much my Lucretia excels the rest, can be settled in a few hours."

Ex. 3.—"May we summon a general assembly of all Gaul? We have certain things we wish to ask of you."

INSTANCES OF *ORATIO OBLIQUA* FROM LATIN AUTHORS.

I. AFTER PRIMARY TENSE.

Ex. 1.—(*Dicit*) fraude eorum[(7) & (9)] et cunctatione fieri[(1)], ut[R. 23] Hannibal decimum jam annum Italiam provinciam habeat[(6)]; diutius ibi quam Carthagine vixerit[(6)]. —Livy, xxvii. 21.

Ex. 2.—Collatinus *negat* verbis opus esse[(1)]; paucis id quidem horis posse[(1)] sciri, quantum ceteris praestet[(6)] Lucretia sua[(7) & (8)].

II. AFTER HISTORIC TENSE.

Ex. 3.—*Petierunt* ut[R. 29] sibi[(7) & (8)] concilium totius Galliae indicere liceret[(6)]; sese[(7) & (8)] habere[(1)] quasdam res, quas ab eo[7) & (9)] petere vellent[(5) & (6)].—Caes. *B. G.* i. 30.

Ex. 4.—"Do not bring any infantry with you, Caesar. I am afraid that I shall be entrapped by you by trickery. Let each of us come with cavalry; otherwise I shall not come."

Ex. 5.—Ariovistus replied: "I crossed the Rhine, Caesar, not on my own account, but by the invitation of the Gauls. . . . I have not made war on the Gauls, but the Gauls on me. What do you want (for yourself)? Why are you invading my possessions?"

Ex. 6.—"Has he when repulsed from Capua conceived the hope of taking Rome, who, when victorious at Cannae, yet dared not march on the city? He is coming not to besiege Rome, but to raise the siege of Capua."

Ex. 4.—Ariovistus *postulavit*, ne[R. 29 or R. 5] quem peditem Caesar ad colloquium adduceret[(2) & (6)]; vereri[(1)] se[(7) & (8)], ne[R. 24] per insidias ab eo[(7) & (9)] circumveniretur[(6)]: uterque cum equitatu veniret[(2)]: alia ratione se[(7) & (8)] non esse[(1)] venturum.—CAES. *B. G.* I. 42.

Ex. 5.—Ariovistus Caesari[(7)] *respondit* transisse[(1)] Rhenum sese[(7) & (8)] non sua[(7) & (8)] sponte sed arcessitum a Gallis. . . . Non sese Gallis, sed Gallos sibi bellum intulisse[(1)]; quid sibi[R. 4] vellet[(3) & (6)]; cur in suas[(7) & (8)] possessiones veniret[(3) & (6)].—CAES. *B. G.* I. 44.

N.B.—In the latter part of this example *se* and *suus* are used of two different people.

Ex. 6.—(*Dixit*) qui ad Cannas victor ire tamen ad urbem ausus non esset[(5) & (6)], eum, a Capua repulsum, spem potiundae urbis Romanae cepisse[(3)]? Non ad Romam obsidendam[R. 22] sed ad Capuae liberandam obsidionem ire[(1)].—LIVY, XXVI. 8.

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